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SUDAN NEWS-FEED

August 5, 2005

SUDAN NEWS-FEED For Friday, August 5, 2005

**Compiled as a service by the Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Khartoum, Sudan.
The Sudan News-Feed attempts to present a summary covering the spectrum of Sudanese
press and international reporting about Sudan.**

**This report summarizes and covers the news but does not necessarily reflect the views of
the U.S. Government.**

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<https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/home.asp>. Travel and security information
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Crawford, Texas)

For Immediate Release

August 4, 2005

President George W. Bush today announced the designation of a
Presidential Delegation to Juba, Sudan to attend the funeral of
First Vice President Garang on August 6, 2005.

The Honorable Andrew S. Natsios, Administrator of the United
States Agency for International Development, will lead the
delegation.

Members of the Presidential Delegation are:

The Honorable Donald M. Payne, U.S. Representative

The Honorable John Limbert, U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Sudan

The Honorable Constance Berry Newman, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

The Honorable Roger P. Winter, Special Representative of the Deputy Secretary of State for Sudan

All Sudanese News Media today are Publicizing GOS' Declaration of National Holiday, Sat., 6th Aug., Observance of State Funeral of 1st VP Dr. Garang

HOLIDAY

Khartoum, Aug. 4 (SUNA)- The Secretariat General of the Council of Ministers has announced that Saturday will be an official holiday all over the country to enable the citizens to follow the funeral ceremony of First Vice President Dr. John Garang De Mabior.

Top Headlines from the Sudanese Press

The following are top headlines from the Sudanese press on August 5, 2005:

[“Khartoum Monitor”-- independent with pro-Southern Sudan orientation daily English-language newspaper](#)

- Uganda Under Fire Over Garang’s death
- Rebecca Doubted Flight
- Khartoum Calm
- Al Bashir Approves Salva Kiir Appointment
- PSA: U.S. Citizens in Sudan Encouraged to Register with U.S. Embassy
- At Least 18 Killed in Juba Riots
- Condolences and Reflections in Memory of Dr. John Garang De Mabior
- Pronk Leads UN Delegation for Garang’s Burial in Juba
- Uganda Declares Friday a Holiday in Honour of Garang
- The Tragic Death of Dr. Garang
- Cardinal Zubeir Wako Calls for Calm, End to Violence in Sudan
- Sudan After Garang
- Death of an Enigma
- Obituary: John Garang
- Oil Find Near Kenya Border Excites Business Interest
- Sudan: Khartoum Tense for Third Day After Garang Death
- Commentary: Be Strong
- Commentary: Sudan After Garang
- Commentary (from “Al Sahafa”): Fighting Seditious
- Cardinal Zubeir Wako Calls for Calm, End to Violence in Sudan

“Al-Rai Al-Aam” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.rayaam.net>

- The President Approves Silva Kiir First Vice President
- A Committee for Social Peace...and a Call to Mosques to Dedicate the Friday Prayer for Peaceful Leaving
- Rebecca Garang Advises AL Kurmuk Residents to Hold on to Nairobi Agreement
- The Body Arrived Rumbek to be moved to Bor and Yai Today.
- Al-Basheir Proceeds Ahead of Others for Garang’s Funeral in Juba Tomorrow
- SPLM Does Not Foresee Security Issues During Funeral
- Political Powers Design A committee for To Stop Violence
- Rebecca: I was Conservative About Timing of Garang’s Last Trip

“Al-Sahafa”-- pro-GOS but increasingly independent daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.alsahafa.info/news>

- Sivla Kiir in Khartoum Next Week and Mashar his VP
- Life Returns to Normal in Khartoum and Curfew Lessened
- Scholars Call to Stop Disturbance
- A Committee for Social Peace to Contain Consequences of Khartoum’s Riots
- Bagan Amom (Pilot of Garang’s Plane): Confirmed During Last Call Bad Weather Making it Difficult to Land
- Trial for 500 of Rioters, Police Returns Stolen Property Stolen During Riots and Arrest of Thieves
- AU Calls for Continuation of Peace Process

“Alwan”-- pro -Popular Congress Party daily Arabic-language newspaper

- Silva Kiir First Vice President
- President and African Leaders to Garang’s Funeral in Juba Tomorrow
- A Committee from GOS and SPLM Members to Investigate Plane Crash
- Dr. Mansour Ajab: Negotiations Between GOS and NDA to Continue Sunday
- Saturday Declared Public Holiday
- Police Returns Stolen Money to Residents in Mayo Area
- After Garang’s, Dr. Hassan Maki Predicts Birth of New Southern Leaders to Lead South

“Al-Hayat” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.alhayatsdn.com>

- Silv Kiir Declared First VP and President of South
- All Political Power Agree to Stop Violence and Spreading of Spirit of Forgiveness Among Citizens
- Dr. Bilal Oversees Medical Care Procedures for Riots Victims
- Gulolak and Southern Sultans Condole Families of Those Killed

- Committee to Investigate Garang's Plane Crash to Start Today
- Group of Pilots from Civil Aviation in Juba to Oversee Preparations for Receiving People Arriving for Funeral
- In order to Spread Spirit of Forgiveness, SPLM Meets with Political Power and Civil Social Organization
- Al Mirghani Calls for Cease of Violence and Holding on to Unity
- Calm Khartoum After Latest Riots
- Najib Al Khair: Diplomatic Missions Confirms Satisfaction of Their Nations With Process of Dealing with Riots
- Amr Mousa Describes: Dr. Garang a Historical Leader who Contributed to Realization of Peace

"Alwatan "-- independent daily Arabic-language newspaper
alwataan@myway.com

- Silva Kiir First VIP and President of South
- Khartoum Yesterday: Life Normal and Gold Market Still Not Opened
- Sad Incidents Moves to Juba
- Tens Murdered and Billions Worth of Losses and Transport of Families By Air
- Committee of Parties and Social Organizations for Social Peace
- Al Mirghani from Cairo: A Call for Peace, Stopping Violence and Self Control
- Life Back to Normal in the Capital

"Akhbar Al-Youm" -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper
<http://www.akhbaralyoumsd.com>

- President Appoints Silva Kirr First VP and President of the South
- Calm Returns to Country and Activities Back to Normal Gradually in Khartoum Center
- Walli of Khartoum Assigns a Committee to Count Losses in Souls and Money
- Success of Returning Property Stolen During Riots and Prison Sentences for Those Involved in Riots
- Black Box of Garang's Plane Found, Sudanese, Ugandan and Kenyan Experts Commence its Examination
- SPLM Soldiers Found Destroyed Plane's Wreckage and Garang's Body Found Sunday and Rebecca Told on Monday Morning
- US Official: Washington Does Not Suspect Any Reason for Plane Crash Other Than Bad Weather
- Telephone Report from Juba: Completion of Procedures for Garang's Funeral Tomorrow and Saturday Declared Official Holiday
- Al Mirghani Welcomes Appointment of Silva Kiir SPLM Leader and Urges Citizens to Stop Violence and Exercise Self Control
- Akhbar Al Youm Reports on Northern Merchants Returning from Juba After Their Shops Have Been Burnt

“Al-Sharia Al-Siyasi” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

- Presidential Decree to Appoint Silva Kiir First VP and President of Government of the South
- Popular Congress Party: Appointment of Silva Kiir Contributes in Development of Relationship with SPLM
- Amr Mousa Describes Garang as Historical Leader who Contributed to Peace
- Ferry Boat Drown in Umm Al Tiyouir in Damar and Death of 7 Women
- Death of Americans in Iraq and Security Plan to Protect Voters
- Trial of 500 for Participation in Riots in Khartoum
- A Committee for Social Peace to Control Sad Events
- Calm Spreads in Khartoum

The following articles from the Sudanese and international press are included in full in the attachment below.

Washington Post

**In Tense Sudan, Divisions Resurface
Arabs Flee Violence In Southern City**

By Emily Wax
August 5, 2005

The New York Times

Sudan Rebel Leader Is Mourned as Widow Appeals for Calm

By Marc Lacey
August 5, 2005

NewYork Times

Rebel Leader's Body Is Flown Across Sudan for Mourning

By Marc Lacey
August 5, 2005

Reuters

Khartoum Quiet After Riots

By Ophera McDoom
August 5, 2005

The Guardian

Leaders Plead For Calm As Sudan Riot Toll Rises To 130

By Andrew Meldrum and Agencies in Khartoum
August 5, 2005

The Associated Press

As Garang's Body Taken Around South, Juba Smolders With Anger At Northerners

August 5, 2005

Bloomberg

Sudan Riots Claim 130 Lives Following Garang's Death (Update2)

By Karl Maier

August 4, 2005

Reuters

SUDAN: Interview with UN Special Representative Jan Pronk

August 4, 2005

Sudan Radio Service

News Reports from Sudan Radio Service: 03 - 05 August 2005

August 3-5, 2005

Other websites for Sudan News:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usinfo/Archive/2005/May/12-676357.html?chanlid=washfile>

<http://www.state.gov>

<http://allafrica.com>

<http://www.Sudanmirror.com>

Sudan Radio Service

<http://www.Sudanradio.org>

<http://Sudan.net>

<http://www.Sudantribune.com>

<http://smcSudan.net>

Civilian Protection Monitoring Team website

<http://www.cpmtSudan.org>

IRIN News (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs--SUDAN page)

http://www.irinnews.org/frontpage.asp?SelectRegion=East_Africa&SelectCountry=Sudan

UN News Centre (SUDAN page)

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=88&Body=Sudan&Body1>

Relief Web (SUDAN page):

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc108?OpenForm&emid=ACOS-636PJQ&rc=1>
Alertnet (SUDAN page)
<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/emergency/246397.htm>

Humanitarian Information Center for Darfur:
<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/darfur/default>

Al Bab: Khartoum Handbook and Diary
<http://www.coreSudan.com>

Refugees International:
<http://www.refugeesinternational.org>

NATO
<http://www.nato.int/>

U.S. European Command
<http://www.eucom.mil/english/index.asp>

<http://www.transcom.mil>

**In Tense Sudan, Divisions Resurface
Arabs Flee Violence In Southern City
Washington Post**

By Emily Wax
August 5, 2005

JUBA, Sudan, Aug. 4 -- The mood of this rattled country, after the sudden death Sunday of the former rebel leader John Garang, is etched on the fearful faces of northern Arab merchants, surrounded by suitcases and nylon sacks, as they wait in the airport to flee further attacks by southerners.

The once-lively central market of this southern city is a deserted maze of smoldering fires and burned metal roofs after three days of rioting. Goats and children pick through the rubble of charred soda bottles, detergent boxes and plastic roses.

The hastily dug earth in a cemetery marks the sites where Arab families quickly buried their dead, as required by Muslim law, leaving unmarked graves and retreating to the shelter of military bases.

Officials said at least 13 people were killed in Juba, 720 miles south of the capital, Khartoum, during three days of mob violence, looting and ethnic tensions that erupted after Garang's death

in a helicopter crash. In the Khartoum area, officials said 111 people had died and several hundred were injured. Another 1,500 were arrested.

The clashes in north and south have been mirror images, taking on the very themes of the civil war that ended in January with a peace deal negotiated by the government and Garang -- mostly African southerners feeling marginalized by the Arab-led north, mostly Muslim northerners feeling their religion and political position under threat from the south, which is mainly animist and Christian.

Garang, 60, was rewarded for helping to bring peace by becoming Sudan's senior vice president after leading rebels during the 21-year civil war.

Now, in the city where he is to be buried Saturday, the country's raw anger, and its deep ethnic and religious divides, are very much out in the open.

Juba, a city of about 350,000 on the Nile River that is tenuously under the control of 60,000 government troops, feels more like a frontline camp readying for war than a future regional capital preparing for a state funeral.

"All of the people here want to kill us," said Abdullah Ali Tabeb, an Arab merchant who said his family's cigarette and flour shops were set on fire. He said he had spent the last four days at the airport, with only water and biscuits to nourish him, in hopes of getting out. "They told the Arabs to go to Khartoum. They don't like us. We need peace."

Less than a mile away, Samuel Fadil, 37, an African southerner, surveyed the charred remains of three storefronts his father had rented to Arab traders. Despite his loss, he said, he sympathized with the looters and could understand their anger.

"People suspect that the Arabs killed our father Garang," he said, pointing at a still-burning shop. "We have no other source of income. But I am still much more angry over the death of Garang." There has been no report of foul play in the crash; both Garang's movement and the government have called it an accident.

Throughout Wednesday night and into Thursday morning, gunshots rang out across the city. Half-burned public minibuses were abandoned on the roads. Children in ragged clothes grabbed sodas from shop debris. Soldiers guarded a soccer park called Freedom Square, now a temporary jail for looters.

In different corners of Juba, the division of opinion on Garang's death was as wide as the Nile.

Many southerners said they were convinced that the fatal crash was not an accident in bad weather but a plot to weaken the former rebel movement, cause ethnic chaos and deflect attention from the government's autocratic hold on power. Many northerners rushed to take the government's side, partly in exchange for protection from attack.

The government announced that it would deploy a large force of elite troops here during Garang's funeral, which is to be attended by President Omar Hassan Bashir, as there were fears the event could spark new violence. Meanwhile, Garang's body was being flown to various cities in the south so mourners could pay respects.

On Wednesday, armed members of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, Garang's former rebel group, arrived to help government forces restore calm -- and to protect the group's leaders.

Some analysts said they saw the government's military move as a warning to other brewing rebel movements, especially in the troubled western region of Darfur, where 2 million people have been displaced in a separate conflict.

"The mood of the country is manipulated in this divide-and-rule fashion," said Ollie Dinar, an African scholar in Khartoum. "Sudan's government has once again won. The people are now attacking each other instead of the government."

Dinar said images of southerners burning and looting have been played repeatedly on government television stations, provoking Arabs in Khartoum to fight back.

Whether calm will return, no one is sure.

The abrupt shift from peace to chaos began Sunday, as news spread that Garang's helicopter had crashed en route home from an official visit to Uganda.

In Juba, a group of Arabs lowered the rebel flag and called out to southerners, "Your man has died," said Joseph Abuk, 47, a teacher.

"There were extremely sarcastic and painful comments made," Abuk said. He said the years of civil war had created a deep "lack of trust between us Africans and Arabs. When it comes to the death of Garang," he added, "people are going to go beyond the simple appearance of issues."

Soon, he recounted, young followers of Garang went to the market with sticks and guns. In a "spontaneous burst of anger," he said, they started "burning everything." Arab merchants jumped into buses and fled to army facilities for protection.

Abuk, echoing many southerners' suspicions, suggested that Garang's helicopter could have been sabotaged in the air by terrorists or mercenaries on board.

But Adel Ismail, 45, an Arab merchant waiting wearily at the airport three days after being chased from his shop, said northerners and southerners alike respected Garang and did not want him dead.

"They've put in their minds that we killed Garang," Ismail said, his eyes watering. "I came to Juba to work after the peace deal. Everything was good here."

On Monday, Ismail said, he ran two miles to an army barracks, fleeing a mob of angry youths. On the way, a southern African woman hid him and made him tea. "The southerners are not all bad," he said, looking depressed.

In the eerily quiet dirt streets of Juba, hundreds of heavily armed government troops patrolled Wednesday and Thursday with AK-47s and grenades hanging from their belts. Antiaircraft guns bristled on the airport roof.

Under the peace deal reached in January, the government is scheduled to scale down its military presence and hand over control of the city within two years. Southerners said they view Garang's burial here, in a city they long fought to claim, as an important political gesture.

But Juba did not seem ready for the tens of thousands of mourners expected to arrive for Saturday's funeral.

Few women and children ventured into the rubble-strewn streets, and the few shoppers found prices for sugar and flour had suddenly doubled. Jane Martin, 30, bought a basket of burned onions to cook for her seven children.

"The prices are high. In the night, we don't sleep well," Martin said. "When there are gunshots, my children run and hide under the bed."

She glanced nervously around the burned market, at the government troops and the barbed wire surrounding Freedom Square, and at the rebel troops driving by in pickup trucks. Then, gripping her basket of onions, she turned and hurried home.

Sudan Rebel Leader Is Mourned as Widow Appeals for Calm

The New York Times

By Marc Lacey

August 5, 2005

RUMBEK, Sudan, Aug. 4 - The body of John Garang, the rebel-turned-politician, began crisscrossing Sudan on Thursday as his followers held hastily arranged memorial services aimed at unifying the long-divided country that he helped bring to the brink of peace.

In Kurmuk, the site of a major battle during Mr. Garang's 21-year insurgency, thousands of people stood silently when the cargo plane carrying his coffin touched down at the airstrip. One look at the wooden box carried off the plane by uniformed rebel soldiers, and many in the crowd began to ululate.

It was a somber scene but one that also represented Mr. Garang's stated dream - Sudanese Muslims and Christians standing side by side, united.

Farther north in Khartoum, where Mr. Garang's death in a helicopter crash on Saturday led to deadly riots between predominantly Christian southerners living in the capital and mainly Muslim northerners, tensions remained high. The police began rounding up people suspected of inciting the violence, The Associated Press reported. State news media reported that more than

1,400 people were arrested in Khartoum while dozens were arrested in Juba, the major city in southern Sudan, where rioting also broke out.

Mr. Garang's widow, Rebecca, used the memorial service in Kurmuk to call for calm, urging those wishing to honor her husband not to work against the peace agreement he signed with the government in January, under which he had become the country's vice president.

"My husband is alive, not dead, because he has brought Sudan to peace," she said.

Mr. Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army took Kurmuk in 1997 in a surprise attack that was a major turning point in the rebel movement. At the time, the rebels had been torn by internal dissention and were widely discounted as a serious threat to the government.

Kurmuk is not far from a hydroelectric plant that provides the bulk of the power to Khartoum. The proximity of the rebels to the dam alarmed the leaders in Khartoum.

Kurmuk also represents the line between north and south, and is a mixture of faiths and allegiances.

On the airstrip, where locals had trekked for miles and spent as long as 10 hours waiting for the plane to land on Thursday, a priest and an imam took turns on the podium.

Even where to bury Mr. Garang has stirred debate. Mr. Garang's family members preferred Panyagor, the village in Upper Nile region where he was born. But the family yielded to the new rebel leadership, which chose Juba, where he will be buried on Saturday.

Juba was a contentious choice because throughout the war it was a government town that the rebels never managed to take. Under the peace agreement, Juba was to be turned over to the rebels in July. Mr. Garang had begun sending teams of rebel soldiers to the town, but major contingents of government soldiers still remain in garrisons there.

Mr. Garang visited Rumbek in January after the peace agreement was signed and was met by tens of thousands of residents. There was silence this evening when Mr. Garang's body returned here. His coffin was met by an honor guard, and at first the only sound was the clicking of their boots in the sand. But then a woman's cry rang out and then another's. One of the soldiers carrying his coffin took a hand off the box to wipe tears out of his eyes.

Rebel Leader's Body Is Flown Across Sudan for Mourning

The New York Times

By Marc Lacey

August 5, 2005

RUMBEEK, Sudan, Aug. 4 - The body of John Garang, the rebel-turned-politician, began crisscrossing Sudan today as his followers held makeshift memorial services aimed at unifying the long-divided country that he helped bring to the brink of peace.

In Kurmuk, the site of a major battle during Mr. Garang's 21-year insurgency, thousands of people stood silently when the cargo plane carrying his casket touched down at the airstrip. One look at the wooden box carried off the plane by uniformed rebel soldiers, and many in the crowd began to wail.

It was a somber scene but one that also represented Mr. Garang's stated dream - Sudanese Muslims and Christians standing side by side, united.

Further north in Khartoum, where Mr. Garang's death led to deadly riots between southerners living in the capital and northern Muslims, tensions remained high. The police began rounding up suspects blamed for the violence, The Associated Press reported. State media said that more than 1,400 were arrested in Khartoum while dozens were arrested in Juba, the major city in the south, which also had riots.

Mr. Garang's widow, Rebecca, used the memorial service in Kurmuk to call for calm, urging those wishing to honor her husband not to work against the peace agreement he signed with the government in January, under which he had become the country's vice president. "My husband is alive, not dead, because he has brought Sudan to peace," she said.

His death in a helicopter accident last Saturday night, however, has destabilized the country again.

Mr. Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army took Kurmuk in 1997, a sneak attack that marked a major turning point in the rebel movement. At the time, the rebels had been torn by internal dissention and were widely discounted as a serious threat to the government.

Kurmuk is not far from a hydroelectric plant that provides the bulk of the power to Khartoum. The proximity of the rebels to the dam terrified the leaders in Khartoum.

Kirkuk also represents the line between north and south, and has always been a mixture of faiths and allegiances. By taking it, the rebels' cause spread.

On the airstrip, where locals had trekked for miles and spent as long as 10 hours waiting for the plane to land today, a priest and an imam took turns on the podium.

Mr. Garang took up arms in 1983 to fight for a more inclusive government in the north but was forced to devote much of his time to infighting among southerners upset at his autocratic leadership style.

Even where to bury Mr. Garang has stirred debate. Mr. Garang's family members preferred Panyagor, the village in Upper Nile region where he was born. But the family yielded to the new rebel leadership, which chose Juba, where he will be buried on Saturday.

Juba was a contentious choice because throughout the war it was a government town that the rebels never managed to take. In 1991, a longtime friend of Mr. Garang said, the rebels made an incursion into Juba but ran out of ammunition and had to retreat.

Under the peace agreement, Juba was to be turned over to the rebels in July. Mr. Garang had begun sending teams of rebel soldiers to the town, but major contingents of government soldiers still remain in garrisons outside and many local residents do not identify with the rebels.

"Juba isn't completely liberated yet," said a rebel supporter in Rumbek, a southern town that has served as an interim capital.

Mr. Garang visited Rumbek in January after the peace agreement was signed and was met by tens of thousands of giddy residents eager to see their suffering end.

There was stunned silence this evening when his body returned to Rumbek. He was met by an honor guard, and at first the only sound was the clicking of their boots in the sand. But then a woman's cry rang out and then another's. One of the soldiers carrying his coffin took a hand off the box to wipe tears out of his eyes.

Khartoum Quiet After Riots

Reuters

By Ophera McDoom

August 5, 2005

KHARTOUM, Aug 4 (Reuters) — Khartoum and its suburbs were quiet on Thursday after three days of rioting in which a relief group said at least 130 people were killed following the death of former rebel leader and First Vice President John Garang.

However, millions of Sudanese living in slums and makeshift camps around the Sudanese capital were still suffering the effects of the violence.

Some in the Mayo camp, populated mostly by southern Sudanese and those who fled fighting in the western region of Darfur, said they were too afraid to leave their homes and there were food shortages as movement between the capital and the camp had been cut off.

Police had surrounded the camp area to prevent rioters from there moving elsewhere.

In spite of a curfew imposed to try to curb the violence, armed gangs of vigilantes roamed the streets of Khartoum in the days after Garang's death in a helicopter crash was announced on Monday.

The Sudanese Red Crescent's director of disaster management told Reuters the death toll in the capital by Wednesday evening was 111, with six killed in Malakal and 13 in the southern town of Juba, where Garang will be buried on Saturday.

"It was very quiet last night compared to the previous two nights," Hadi Ali al-Obeid said.

The curfew on Thursday was shortened from 11 p.m. until 5 p.m., a sign the security situation in the capital was improving.

Many of Khartoum's commercial districts were in ruins, with shops burned and looted and cars wrecked following the clashes.

President Omar Hassan al-Bashir called on state television for calm on Wednesday, the third day of Khartoum's worst rioting in many years. More than 300 people were injured in violence in the city.

Garang led the former southern rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in a bitter struggle with the Islamist Khartoum-based government for more than two decades before signing a peace deal in January to end Africa's longest civil war.

He returned to Khartoum to be sworn in as first vice president on July 9, and was working on forming a coalition government.

The peace deal involved wealth and power sharing, democratic elections within three years and a southern referendum on secession from the north within six years.

Salva Kiir, Garang's deputy, has been appointed as the new head of the SPLM and will be sworn in as first vice president in coming weeks.

FINAL FAREWELL

In southern Sudan, thousands of distraught and disbelieving Garang followers flocked to see his body as it was transported from village to village by plane for a final farewell.

The plane was heading for Rumbek later on Thursday before Saturday's funeral in Juba, the regional capital.

The international aid agency Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) France said they had moved into Mayo outside Khartoum to set up trauma clinics in case of further violence before the funeral.

MSF said the government had helped it bypass usual regulations because of the emergency situation, but other local non-governmental organizations said they were having trouble gaining access to the camps and had been told it would take a week to arrange permits to set up clinics to treat the injured.

Ahmed Abdel Rahman of the national aid agency SUDO said they were calling on the government urgently to waive the usual regulations and allow them immediate access to help feed and provide health care to those affected.

"The hospitals are full, they cannot cover all these persons with services," he told Reuters.

"We would like to assist in camps ... far from Khartoum because they cannot get into the hospitals and even they are unable to buy medicines for themselves."

Government officials were unavailable for immediate comment.

Leaders Plead For Calm As Sudan Riot Toll Rises To 130

The Guardian

By Andrew Meldrum and Agencies in Khartoum

August 5, 2005

Sudanese leaders yesterday pleaded for the rioting in the capital and other cities to end as the death toll from this week's unrest rose to 130.

The trouble in Khartoum and other cities, sparked by the death of the vice-president, John Garang, exposed the racial and religious tensions that threaten to divide the country, which has just come out of a lengthy civil war.

Calls for peace and national unity were issued yesterday by both President Omar al-Bashir and former rebel leaders of Mr Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

Mr. Bashir yesterday quickly endorsed Salva Kiir Mayardit, whom the SPLM named as Mr. Garang's successor.

It is expected Mr. Kiir will be swiftly sworn in as Mr. Bashir's first vice-president, to maintain the coalition between the northern, predominantly Arab and Muslim government and Mr. Garang's African, Christian followers in the south.

"We assert that we are keen on proceeding until peace is achieved," Mr Bashir said in a televised speech.

The SPLM said the violence, which has left 400 injured, "is against the values that Mr Garang fought for - the values of liberation and building a new Sudan for all its people, regardless of race or religion".

A spokesman for the SPLM, Yasir Arman, said by telephone from neighbouring Kenya that "confrontation is not in the interests of the SPLM".

Sudanese troops imposed an uneasy calm in Khartoum yesterday and arrested 1,400 suspected rioters.

Shop owners began reopening for business and sweeping up the broken glass that littered the northern city.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was still in force in the capital last night.

In southern Sudan, Mr Garang's body was flown to settlements so his followers could pay their last respects before his burial tomorrow.

Today it will be taken to the southern towns of Rumbek and Bor before being buried in Juba, the south's largest town and the designated capital for an autonomous southern Sudan.

Dozens of troops from the Sudanese army's elite presidential guard and hundreds of former rebel fighters arrived in Juba yesterday to protect the leaders who are planning to attend Mr Garang's funeral.

The security measures were too late for Juba's 1,200 Arabs, who were targeted in the rioting. Dozens gathered at the airport yesterday to catch flights to Khartoum, 720 miles north of the sprawling town.

As Garang's Body Taken Around South, Juba Smolders With Anger At Northerners

The Associated Press

August 5, 2005

JUBA, Sudan (AP) -- The body of John Garang was flown from town to town in southern Sudan on Thursday for his people to pay last respects to their popular leader before his burial.

But his final resting place, Juba, is still recovering from a rampage against Muslim Arabs by ethnic Africans convinced Garang was murdered.

A charred copy of the Quran lay in the dust on an unpaved road of Juba's central business district Thursday, a sign of how southerners took out their anger on symbols of the mostly Muslim Arab north.

Children darted through shattered doors to grab goods from abandoned shops owned by Arabs, who dominate Juba's business sector.

An entire street lined with shops was ravaged -- one side charred concrete stores, the other a row of flattened corrugated tin shacks. Other Arab homes outside the Konyo Konyo district were wrecked as well.

People "are saying the Arabs are the ones who killed Garang," Jane Martin, 30, whispered as she observed the scene. Garang died in a helicopter crash Saturday that the Sudanese government and Garang's rebel movement say was an accident.

Hundreds of Arabs have fled Juba, the south's impoverished largest city, with a population of 350,000. The city had some 1,200 Arab residents before the riot -- a community that had been growing as more moved in, optimistic about a January peace treaty and Garang's June 9 inauguration as vice president in the Khartoum government.

Adel Ismail, a 45-year-old Arab among dozens at the airport awaiting a flight out, said he was sheltered and fed by an African woman when rioters attacked his shop, stole his goods and set it on fire.

"I ran for a long time before this woman took me in for protection. She said they were doing bad things," he said. "She gave me local food. ... I don't even know her name." He said soldiers escorted him to the airport.

Ismail said Garang's death changed everything in Sudan. "It may be more difficult to implement the peace agreement following his death," he said. "But Sudan has no other option."

More than 130 people were killed this week in riots in Khartoum, the capital, and the southern cities of Juba and Malakal, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Juba is supposed to be a symbol of the new Sudan and the cooperation between the central government and Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which fought Khartoum's domination for 21 years.

A town with few paved roads and almost no electricity or water, Juba was a major front in the war. The site of a base for northern troops, it was surrounded by Garang's fighters, who often besieged it.

But under the peace deal, it is to become the capital of an autonomous southern region -- where most of the population is Christian or animist -- with the military reducing its presence and former rebel fighters moving in as a parallel force.

Garang is to be buried in Juba on Saturday, with President Omar al-Bashir, his longtime enemy turned peace partner, in attendance. Hundreds of SPLM fighters and dozens of troops from the elite presidential guards came to Juba on Thursday to provide security.

Garang's body was flown Thursday from the southern base of New Site, where his family had been receiving condolences, to other towns so his many supporters could bid farewell. The mournful tour was to visit key towns, including Rumbek and Bor, Garang's birthplace, before reaching Juba.

The government and SPLM have been trying to show the peace process will move ahead as planned. Al-Bashir on Thursday endorsed new SPLM leader Salva Kiir Mayardit, paving the way for him to take over in Garang's posts as first vice president and president of southern Sudan.

The U.S. delegation for Garang's burial service will include Andrew Natsios, head of the U.S. foreign aid agency.

An international team is being assembled to investigate Garang's death, with the participation of the government, the SPLM, the United Nations, Uganda and Kenya. The United States has also been asked. U.S. officials said the National Transportation Safety Board has sent a 5-person team.

Garang's death -- only three weeks after he was made vice president -- revived the deep mistrust many southerners felt for the Arab-dominated government. Many spoke of a Khartoum plot to kill Garang to scuttle a peace deal that allows the south to hold a referendum in six years on whether to secede from the north. If the south broke away, it would deny the north access to lucrative oil deposits and the most fertile land in the country. Garang was a leading proponent of remaining part of Sudan, preferring autonomy and power-sharing over secession.

"This happened such a short time after Garang's inauguration that people have no option but to think of foul play," said Joseph Abuk, 58, a former teacher who now works for a local aid group. "We would vote to secede."

"Airports could be infiltrated and there are terrorist mechanisms to bring down helicopters," he said. "Or there could have been a mercenary in that helicopter."

Some southerners said Arabs were attacked this week because they mocked Garang.

Jonathan Wayu Kamer, 20, said some Arabs jeered southerners, calling them orphans now that Garang is gone. He stood with friends on a street corner, watching as crowds of students and others attacked Arab-owned businesses.

Sudan Riots Claim 130 Lives Following Garang's Death (Update2)

Bloomberg

By Karl Maier

August 4, 2005

Aug. 4 (Bloomberg) -- At least 130 people have died in three days of rioting in Sudan sparked by the July 30 death of first vice president and former rebel leader John Garang, the International Committee of the Red Cross said.

Armed police patrolled Khartoum, Sudan's capital, where 111 people died in violence that started on Aug. 1, when Garang's death was reported, ICRC's Sudan spokeswoman Lorena Brander said today in a telephone interview. Most of the city was calm, she said. A curfew has been declared from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., the U.S. embassy in Khartoum said in an e-mailed statement.

"We have these horrible rumors saying that in the southern parts of the city at the camps for displaced people, there still may be some incidents," Brander said.

Garang, 60, died in a helicopter crash along with 13 others as he was returning from Uganda to the "New Site" base camp of his Sudan People's Liberation Movement in southern Sudan. His death came about three weeks after he joined a national unity government set up to end Sudan's 21-year civil war.

Thirteen people also died during street battles in the southern city of Juba, Brander said, while six were killed in Malakal, also in the south.

The U.K. Foreign Office today warned British nationals against traveling to Sudan. "We advise against all but essential travel to Sudan until further notice," it said on its Web site.

"The situation in Khartoum and South Sudan is very tense."

Peace Commitment

Garang's wife Rebecca, President Omar Bashir and Salva Kiir, Garang's long-time deputy who replaced him as the head of the SPLM and first vice president, have called for an end to the violence and said they remain committed to the peace process.

"Garang's death is a catastrophe," said Ghazi Suleiman, a Khartoum-based lawyer who heads the Sudan Human Rights Commission and advises the SPLM. "The peace process will continue because for the government and the SPLM, there is no alternative. But what we have lost is the person with a vision for the new Sudan."

United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan yesterday appealed for calm in Sudan and said that "all available information suggests that the helicopter crash was a tragic accident."

Bashir yesterday announced that a joint commission made up of government and SPLM officials will investigate the reasons for the crash. Garang's burial is scheduled for Aug. 6 in Juba.

Religious Divide

Garang held the posts of first vice president in the national government and president of the autonomous southern government set up under the peace accord. He was greeted by as many as 1 million people when he arrived in Khartoum for the first time in 20 years on July 8.

His inauguration the following day marked the formal end of the civil war between the mainly Muslim north and the Christian and animist south that cost up to 1.5 million lives and caused periodic famines. The war started in 1983 after the southerners rebelled against a decision by then-President Gaafar Nimeiri to impose Islamic law, or sharia.

Sudan, Africa's biggest country by land area, still faces an insurgency in the western region of Darfur and unrest in the east.

A new constitution approved last month contains for the first time a bill of rights and guarantees freedom of religion and expression. It gives Bashir's ruling National Congress Party 52 percent of cabinet posts and legislative seats and Garang's SPLM 28 percent. The remaining 20 percent will be divided between northern and southern opposition groups.

The constitution also allows southerners to set up a regional government before holding a referendum in 2011 to decide whether to form an independent nation.

Sudan, sub-Saharan Africa's third-biggest oil producer, is expected to increase oil output to more than 500,000 barrels a day from about 340,000 barrels now. Under a peace agreement signed in January, the northern and southern governments will split oil revenue equally.

SUDAN: Interview with UN Special Representative Jan Pronk

Reuters

August 4, 2005

The Sudan government signed a Declaration of Principles (DoP) on 5 July with two rebel groups, the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), raising hopes for a swift political settlement of the conflict in the western region of Darfur.

However, major challenges remain before Darfur can enjoy peace, Jan Pronk, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Sudan, told IRIN in an interview in Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State, on 31 August. Below are excerpts from the interview:

QUESTION: What is your assessment of the current humanitarian and security situation in Darfur?

ANSWER: The humanitarian situation has improved, if you compare it with what prevailed when the UN became actively involved in mid-2004. At that time mortality was high. The mortality went down below the usual critical threshold. Many people are now in camps as IDPs [internally displaced persons] and a lot of humanitarian assistance is being provided: food, water, sanitation, health assistance, nutrition.

I am worried whether that will continue, because we are very much dependent on foreign resources and the situation is quite fragile. I cannot guarantee that it will remain so until the end of this year. Of course, you should never be satisfied because it is the [humanitarian] situation - in camps. Outside the camps it is very difficult, because food security has gone down and there is not much agricultural production any more because of the war. So more and more people in Darfur become dependent on foreign assistance. That is not a healthy situation.

The security situation has changed. There is no longer war between the government and the SLM/A. There is a ceasefire that is not breached to a great extent. Secondly, the Janjawid is attacking but to a lesser extent. There is no mass slaughter of African tribes. Most of them have fled their villages already, but still there are a lot of villages [left] that are not being attacked on a mass scale. [But] you see still quite a number of people killed per month at the moment - about 100 persons - due to violence. To a great extent it is banditry, looting, crime, which goes hand-in-hand with a no-peace-no-war situation.

It is a much too high figure However [it is] 10 to 20 times as low per month as it used to be before the UN came in and the African Union [AU] sent in troops as requested by the Security Council, to Darfur. It is fragile - not secure - but better.

Q: What are the prospects for peace and what, in your view, is needed to reach a sustainable peace on the ground?

A: Peace has to be negotiated. It is a political solution to a conflict. Negotiations started in August last year, following the ceasefire agreement. These went up and down [and were] very difficult - four rounds with hardly any progress. The fifth round, which took place in June in Abuja, Nigeria, was much more successful. There was a breakthrough agreement on a DoP, which would be the guideline for the rest of the talks.

In my view, it would be possible to finish the talks before the end of the year. It might be possible to get sustainable peace before the end of 2005. But very difficult issues still have to be

discussed: the sharing of power, sharing of wealth, decentralization of powers, what to do with land ownership questions, etcetera.

It is not necessary to deal with every issue that is on the table, because it is a matter of an agreement, peace, between parties who are fighting - and not everybody is fighting. There is a group of Arab tribes and African tribes that does not participate in the war. And there is civil society. They have to be involved in all the talks and can be put on the agenda after the peace agreement. The peace agreement could be seen as the agreement to approach all the remaining problems peacefully. That means a two of three stages approach. It is possible, but difficult, because the government, now, is under a lot of pressure to be flexible in the talks and they do respond to the pressure. But, the other side, the rebel movements, are quite divided amongst themselves.

The commanders in the field do not listen very easily to their diplomatic and political leaders. That is one of the big problems: the capacity to negotiate by the other side. And the question whether there is a real political will on the side of the rebels to solve problems politically, rather than by fighting. They are betting on two horses. I think that the situation has changed due to that possibility to reach agreement on the DoP.

Q: Many SLA rebel commanders in the field in North and South Darfur are quite skeptical about peace and paint a grim picture of continued attacks and mistrust at the local level. Is there a disconnect between political aspirations for peace on the one hand and the reality of continued violence on the ground in Darfur, on the other?

A: That disconnect has always been there. The commanders do not trust their own political and diplomatic leaders. Through pressure and arguing, it is necessary to connect them with each other, which is not easy. Some of the leaders are jockeying for power. They are not in the field; they are outside. They are also being used, by a number of countries, it is very difficult to resist. They go from one to the other workshop, conference, wherever in the world. The commanders in the field see that happening and think they are not very well represented by their own leaders. And they also do have some private differences amongst themselves - some. Some people have been told: "If you fight, you get some outside support". But the same countries who made such risky statements will have to tell these people in the field: "If you fight, you won't get any support any more from us; you have to participate in the political dialogue". Many commanders are young, not experienced and are willing to take the risk and feel themselves much more comfortable in a fighting situation than in a political negotiation solution. They have not only a grudge, but a very legitimate claim: Darfur has been neglected, economically and socially. Culturally, also, in terms of many of the particular African tribes. And the slaughter, the ethnic cleansing which has taken place was so dramatic that it will be very difficult for leaders to change their own attitudes.

Q: In South Darfur, humanitarian organisations complain about harassment. How serious is it and how does it affect their operations and their willingness to speak out about certain human rights issues?

A: I think that this is not a very general feature. There are some forces in Darfur, who are harassing foreigners, NGOs, the UN, etcetera. They don't like the international community taking up their issue. But that is not the mainstream. The government and the authorities in Darfur gave in to international pressure and they are willing to cooperate. There are many forces within Sudan who are having their problems with that new attitude of the government themselves. So it is not governmental harassment of NGOs and the UN; it is harassment by, let me call it, circles around military intelligence, which makes life quite difficult.

NGOs and others should understand that they are living here in an undemocratic society where there are many forces in the dark. They should understand that if they are being harassed, that it is not always the result of official policy and instructions coming from Khartoum.

Q: In his latest report on Darfur to the UN Security Council, Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, mentioned there was "little evidence of any serious efforts by the government of Sudan to disarm the Janjawid". Why is it so difficult, why is there so little progress, in this respect, when it is such an important issue?

A: They never wanted to do it, they can't do it. They have a different understanding of [who make up] the Janjawid from the international community. And then the IDPs call everybody Janjawid. The government has indeed taken some steps to, for instance, disarm the officially mobilised persons in the Popular Defense Force.

They, through talks, also tried to control - with some success - militias which have stayed closely related to Arab tribes, in a reconciliation process. They do not control the real Janjawid, who they call outlaws, who they cannot stop, they say. Not at this particular time, because it's military is not allowed - by the international community - to take action. We do not want the military to become active, because [of] everything that happened. But they say, if we can't use the military - our police are not strong enough. To a certain extent, it is a pretext. They are also saying "we only want to disarm them when the other party -the rebels- is being disarmed".

That is understandable, but it was not a condition, which had been accepted by the international community. The Security Council, has said, a couple of times, "you have to disarm". And that's what we say: you have to disarm them. They didn't do enough.

We need more AU troops to stop the Janjawid. We also need to talk, at a certain moment, with Arab tribes, who do have control over their militia, including the Janjawid, in order to address some of the concerns of these Arab tribes, because they also have concerns, which are being used as a legitimisation, by these groups, to take up arms.

It is a major problem, because the militia, the Janjawid, are ruthless. They don't accept any international law, humanitarian law, whatsoever. They go, they kill. That is worse than any SLA or JEM rebel group, which always has a political aim. They kill, but chose their targets. They don't go to kill innocent women, children and elderly people. They don't go to kill civilians. That

is what the Janjawid does, in order to have a terror-feeling, so that people flee. And that is, in my view, part of their ethnic cleansing policy.

Q: Aid agencies report that rape continues to occur on a large scale. What is being done about it?

A: There is the well-known problem of rape in Darfur; it is still prevailing. Many people in the government are in a state of denial, rape is taboo, they don't want to talk about it, so they try to create the impression that it doesn't exist. It does, it does.

It is an instrument of war, also, by the Janjawid-type of militia. It has to be addressed by the government - with the help of the AU and the UN - the government has to develop a policy. We are going very slow. They put down a new policy, which is good, in order to help any of the victims of rape. To, also, bring people - if they are known; who are rapists - to court, is not yet been accepted by all authorities throughout Darfur.

So it is a problem, quite a big problem, because it is the most vulnerable group which is affected. If there would be really acceptance and recognition of this major violation of human rights, the government could do more than it has done so far.

Q: There have been some reports about involuntary relocations and return movements? How large is the problem?

A: Returns ought to be voluntary. There is no indication whatsoever that, after the talks which we did have with the government - whereby we stopped their forced returns policy. Last year that changed. The government accepts it. They paid some money to Sheikhs to tell the people "why don't we go home". Some people followed that. That is not enforced. People have the choice to stay and most people stayed.

Relocation is a different issue. There are camps which are unhealthy and which are totally insecure, where parts of the camps have been flooded. The government wants to have better sites. It is difficult to find sites, because of the land ownership. The government is not going to be strong vis-à-vis those landowners. They have found some other sites and they want some people to relocate to other places - I mean tens of thousands of people, part of two million IDPs. It has to take place that is also the view of the UN, but in a smooth manner and in consultation. There is not often consultation, or not often consultation until the very end, because there is a lot of resistance. In particular, because IDPs are afraid that relocations are the start of return. That is not the case, but it is difficult of course to convince them after everything that has happened.

There have been some relocations, again, recently, which took place without proper consultation with the international community. People were just loaded on trucks and brought to another place. But the other place is also not safe and not pleasant for these people because they are uprooted. There is of course the right of any government to decide where IDPs ought to be located. We do exactly the same in all western countries. We have a discussion with them in order to bring them to better consultation. That sometimes does have a success and then, after a while, they fall into the old habit. But we talk again, and again.

Q: What is the most pressing concern in Darfur right now and what should be done to address it?

A: There is no one thing more important than another: everything is dependent on each other.

More security on the ground makes it possible to have better talks. Talks are necessary to get peace and security. That is necessary in order to have a better approach to all remaining problems. Humanitarian assistance has to continue, otherwise you slide backwards. I hardly dare to call one thing more important than the other: it is a comprehensive problem, a comprehensive conflict, and needs a comprehensive approach.

There is also a relation with the other conflicts in the country. Different wars: north-south, that war is over. The east, they influence each other [and] it is very complicated. Peace between north and south has indeed changed the whole climate. If that peace lasts, then it augurs well for a political solution in eastern and western Sudan.

News Reports from Sudan Radio Service: 03 - 05 August 2005

Sudan Radio Service

August 3-5, 2005

05 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the body of first Vice President, Dr. John Garang, was flown from his private residence at the new site yesterday and will be moved to 6 towns in southern Sudan and the transitional areas for viewing before it is laid to rest in juba on Saturday.

The New S-P-L-M Leader, Salva Kiir Mayardit, Spoke To Sudan Radio Service Yesterday By Phone Before Accompanying The Body To Kurmuk In Southern Blue Nile.

[Salva kiir]: "the remains of our leader will be taken to Kurmuk in blue Nile. After viewing the body there it will flown to Kauda in the Nuba mountains then it will be brought to Rumbek this afternoon. If the sun is still up it will be flown to Yei where it will spend the night. Tomorrow it will move to Bor town, then to Panyagor - his home area. From there it will be flown to juba in preparation for burial on Saturday."

Mister Mayardit did not say exactly where Garang's remains will be laid to rest in juba.

05 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the new s-p-l-m leader has also repeated his appeal to all Sudanese to refrain from the waves of communal violence that hit Khartoum and other southern towns this week following the death of John Garang.

[Salva Kiir]: "everybody should remain clam, and this was my appeal when i broke the news of the death of our leader in Nairobi on Monday. I'll repeat the same appeal that everybody should be calm and allow us to investigate the circumstances that led to the helicopter crash. And if the unrest continues it undermines the implementation of the peace agreement. So everybody must be calm so that we honor him by the implementation of the peace agreement."

Mayardit says the s-p-l-m has already named members of the committee to investigate the helicopter crash that killed Garang last Saturday. He says the s-p-l-m committee will join the government committee, along with committees from Uganda, Kenya, the u-s, u-k and the u-n.

05 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - elders from Bor community in upper Nile say they will fully support the new s-p-l-m leader and the first vice president, Salva Kiir Mayardit, to fill the gap left behind by the late doctor John Garang.

Sudan radio service producer Charlottn Doki reports:

[Doki]: "the community of Bor in upper Nile has declared what they described as their full and unwavering support for the new SPLM leader Salva Kiir Mayardit. 6 elders from the Bor community on Wednesday presented a memorandum to mister kiir in which they endorsed the unanimous decision by the SPLM leadership and SPLM military command to affirm him as the new SPLM chairman. The elders who included Kuol Manyang Juk, Elijah Malok Aleng, right reverend Nathaniel Garang and commander Majak Agok among others said they fully support the nomination of Salva Kiir for the position of first vice president. They likened the new SPLM leader to the biblical Joshua who led the Israelites to Canaan when the 1st leader Moses died."

That report from Charlottn Doki in new site.

04 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the new first vice president, Salva kiir mayardit, this morning vowed to work with the Sudanese people towards the implementation of the peace agreement.

Our colleague Charlottn Doki reports:

[Doki]: "the new s-p-l-m leader and vice president designate lieutenant general salva kiir Mayardit says that he will work with all the Sudanese people so that the comprehensive paece agreement can be implemented. Mister kiir told the elders from the bor community in upper Nile where the late doctor John Garang comes from that there will be no change in the vision and policies left by the late SPLM leader. He says his new position will be challenging but added that he will not work alone. Salva kiir says quote "if you want to build a democratic society, you have to work with people". The new SPLM leader says we can only honor doctor Garang by implementing the comprehensive peace agreement to the last sentence. Reporting for Sudan radio service, i am Charlottn Doki in new site."

04 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the former catholic bishop of thee diocese of Torit, Paride Taban, has appealed to the Sudanese people to stop the violence that has rocked main towns in the Sudan, after the death of the first vice president, doctor John Garang.

Speaking to Sudan radio service on phone from new site, the retired bishop Paride Taban, said the people of Sudan should stop violence and treat the death of Garang as natural.

[Paride]: "my appeal to the Sudanese people is to take the death of doctor John Garang as the will of god not man-made. So we are appealing for calm among the Sudanese people. As people of faith, believers, they should accept god's will because god's ways are not human ways. We people of faith and believers have to accept god's will and take the greater and heavy challenge that god has put in our hands. Let us listen to the good advice that we got from madam Rebecca Garang De Mabior telling us that Garang is dead but his vision is not dead. So let us listen to his word. Instead of warring, fighting, we should pray for the family of Garang, pray for his soul and pray for the Sudan and for the peace that has been achieved to continue in order the vision of Garang will live forever though he is dead. And the conflicts which is going on in Khartoum, juba and anywhere else should stop. People should not act like what happened in 1955."

That was the voice of bishop Paride Taban from new site, Sudan.

04 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the s-p-l-m secretary general and care-taker governor of Upper Nile, commander James Aani Igga has appealed to Sudanese to restore calm in Khartoum.

Speaking to Sudan radio service by telephone from the new site today, commander Wani says the death of doctor John Garang was an accident and he urged Sudanese not to take the law into their hands

[Wani Igga] "it is wrong, it is a million times wrong. Sudanese have taken law into their hands when actually no one killed doctor John Garang. This just a bad luck from the weather and there nothing we can do because there are certain things beyond the control of human beings. This is beyond our control"

He says the death of doctor Garang was natural and no body should react violently.

[Wani Igga] "the truth is there is no one behind what happened, it is god's making. There was bad weather and the area is mountainous and the helicopter could not see in front and it hit a mountain".

He appealed to the people of juba to remain calm on Saturday so that late doctor John Garang can be laid to rest in peace

04 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the bishop of the diocese of Bor, the right reverend Nathaniel Garang Anyieth is appealing for calm in all parts of Sudan.

Speaking to Sudan radio service by phone from new site, he said John Garang brought peace to Sudan that he signed on January 9th this year, therefore he should not be mourned with rioting and fighting'.

[Anyieth]: "let there be calm in the whole Sudan, and let us all do a way with vices such as bitterness and revenge for they won't let us go a head with the vision Garang left us with. However, let us embrace humility and the love of god for the sake of peace in the country."

Bishop Nathaniel also added that he blames nobody for Garang's death for Garang has in his words, accomplished the mission god called him to do for the Sudan.

Bishop once again called for calmness to prevail in Sudan and put an end to rumors.

03 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the catholic archbishop of Khartoum, cardinal Zuberi Wko, has called on the government to move quickly to put down the communal violence.

He also appealed to the residents of Khartoum to restore peace in the suburbs.

[Zbeir Wako]: "brother, sister throw down that knife, throw down that stick, throw down that spear, throw down that gun, stop fuelling hatred and bitterness among the people. Why are you killing? Why are you harming your brother and sister? Why are you spreading fear what do you get out of violence?"

The cardinal asked the citizens to embrace peace."

We bring you the full appeal of cardinal Zubeir after the news.

Transcript of the appeal by cardinal Zubier Wako:

"The lord gave and the lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the lord. We mourn the sudden death of Dr John Garang de Mabior .he came to us with a message of peace and hope for all the Sudanese. Our president and the vice president reiterated Dr. Garang's message and made it their own and the program of the government but now even before dr. Garang is laid to rest, war has broken out. Violence has erupted almost all over the country. I speak to all the Sudanese people, am sure all of you remember Dr. Garang's words, words full of conviction and clarity.

No more war, peace has come to stay. Sudan is one; all in it are brothers and sisters. It is a Sudan in which all the Sudanese will live and work together for a better and happier future. The Sudan of progress and development, a Sudan that cares for its people especially the poorest, the weakest and the most abandoned of them and the president said the same thing.

Brothers, sisters, throw down that knife, throw down that stick, throw down that spear, throw down that gun, stop fermenting hatred and bitterness among the people. Why are you killing? Why are you harming your brothers and sisters? Why are you spreading fear? What do you get out of violence?"

Out of respect for our departed and beloved Dr John Garang, out of respect for our president and out of respect to our second vice president and out of respect for our country, stop the violence. A new Sudan has been born, say good bye to violence, say welcome to peace. I appeal that Khartoum be the capital from which peace spreads out to envelope the whole country.

All or most of us believe in god who is peace, goodness, mercy and love. Which god do you believe in if you have killed your brother and sister? I invite everyone to pray that god, in his mercy and compassion put a definitive stop to the tragedy that is unfolding. I appeal to the civil and security authorities to do all in their power to ensure real safety for all the citizens in the Sudan and to do so with determination, honesty and goodwill towards all the citizens. God bless you all.

All or most of us believe in god who is peace, goodness, mercy and love. Which god do you believe in if you have killed your brother and sister? I invite everyone to pray that god, in his mercy and compassion put a definitive stop to the tragedy that is unfolding. I appeal to the civil and security authorities to do all in their power to ensure real safety for all the citizens in the Sudan and to do so with determination, honesty and goodwill towards all the citizens. God bless you all.")

03 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the Sudan people's liberation movement wants its troops to jointly keep order with the Sudanese police and army deployed to quell the communal violence that has spread in several parts of Khartoum following the death of doctor John Garang.

The chairman of the new Sudan youth union, Adil Ibrahim told Sudan radio service on Wednesday that the situation was gradually returning to normal.

[Adil Ibrahim]: "the morning has been calm except incidents reported in some suburbs. Now the atmosphere is peaceful. There is an attempt by the SPLM to participate in the protection of the people since there are complaints that the police have taken side with the northerners."

Ibrahim said senior SPLM official, commander Abdel Aziz adam Al-Hilu met with the governor of Khartoum state, Abdel Halim Al-Mutaafi to devise ways of containing the unrests in the capital.

During the meeting a number of joint security teams were dispatched to the city's suburbs where confrontations were reported to be continuing between southerners and northerners.

03 august 2005 - (Nairobi) - the situation in Khartoum is gradually returning to normal following 3 days of riots which erupted when the report of doctor John Garang's death reached the capital.

An information officer at the interior ministry, lieutenant colonel Abubeida Araqi, told Sudan radio service in a telephone interview on Wednesday that the communal violence in the suburbs of Khartoum was contained after 10 lorries of police officers were sent to every district where serious confrontations were reported. He said 25 percent of the transport system is now operational.

Lieutenant colonel Araqi attributed the riots to the mistrust between the south and the north. He said on the first day of the riots on Monday 47 people were killed, 800 admitted in hospitals, and 106 cars burnt, 150 shops vandalized.

However, reports coming from areas affected by the communal violence indicate that the situation is still volatile.

An eye witness told Sudan radio service by phone from one of the suburbs in Khartoum affected by the clashes that the crisis has been fueled by the state media showing pictures of injured people on television.

[Sebit Bullen]: "one bad thing is that the media of the government is now portraying the pictures of what happened in the past days, showing more of southerners against northerners, showing the northern Sudanese who are wounded. That seems to be inciting and adding to the rioting which resulted to this retaliatory acts." Bullen said southern Sudanese are afraid to leave their homes for fear of the street violence.